Lygus poluensis Wagner and its synonyms (Heteroptera: Miridae)

R.S. Aglyamzyanov

Aglyamzyanov, R.S. 2005. Lygus poluensis Wagner and its synonyms (Heteroptera: Miridae). Zoosystematica Rossica, 14(1): 76.

Examination of the type specimens of Lygus poluensis revealed the following new synonymy: L. poluensis (Wagner, 1967) = L. dracuncili Josifov, 1992 = L. renati Schwartz, 1998 (new name for L. elegans Aglyamzyanov, 1994).

R.S. Aglyamzyanov, Zoological Institute, Johannes University, Mainz, Germany.

Lygus poluensis (Wagner, 1967)

Exolygus poluensis Wagner, 1967: 123. Type locality: W China (Saiback nr Polu).

Lygus dracunculi Josifov, 1992: 5, syn. n. Type locality: Tajikistan (Ziddy).

Lygus elegans Aglyamzyanov, 1994: 70, 72 (junior primary homonym of L. elegans Zheng & Wang, 1983), syn. n. Type locality: Kazakhstan (Karaganda).

Lygus renati Schwartz in Schwartz & Foottit, 1998: 40, 320 (new replacement name for L. elegans Aglyamzyanov), syn. n.

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, NW and N China, Mongolia.

Comments. Examination of the type specimens of L. poluensis Wagner (o' holotype and 3 9 paratypes) kept at Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin has revealed that this species does not differ externally from L. dracunculi and L. renati. The vertex is narrower than eye in males and slightly wider in females of L. poluensis. The sexual dimorphism in body sizes described for L. dracunculi and L. renati is also characteristic of L. poluensis (see Zheng & Ren, 1996): the body length and width are approximately 6.5 and 2.8 mm in males and 6.2 and 3.2 mm in females, respectively. The spiculum in a topotypic male of L. poluensis examined by Schwartz & Foottit (1998) is pointed, as in L. dracunculi and L. renati. It was earlier assumed that the length of the spiculum is stable in Lygus

species, and L. elegans was described as a species having the spiculum more than twice as long as in L. dracunculi (Aglyamzyanov, 1994). However, it is found out now that the length of the spiculum varies approximately between 0.15 and 0.35 mm. Taking into account these facts and the overlapping distribution ranges, the three names should be considered synonyms.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Prof. I.M. Kerzhner (St.Petersburg) and Prof. L.Y. Zheng (Tianjin) for advice.

References

Aglyamzyanov, R.S. 1994. Review of species of the genus Lygus in the fauna of Mongolia, II (Heteroptera: Miridae). Zoosyst. Ross., 3: 69-74.

Josifov, M. 1992. Eine neue *Lygus*-Art aus Tadzhikistan (Insecta, Heteroptera, Miridae). Reichenbachia, 29:

Schwartz, M.D. & Foottit, R.G. 1998. Revision of the Nearctic species of the genus Lygus Hahn, with a review of the Palaearctic species (Heteroptera, Miridae). Mem. Entomol. int., 10: i-vii, 1-428.

Wagner, E. 1967. Exolygus poluensis nov. spec. (Hem. Het. Miridae). Deut. entomol. Z. (N.F.), 14: 123-124.

Zheng, L.Y. & Ren, S.Z. 1996. Hemiptera: Nabidae, Miridae, Lygaeidae, Rhopalidae, Pentatomidae. In: Insects of the Karakorum-Kunlun Mountains: 43-53. Beijing: Science Press.

Received 31 March 2005